

COMMONS CHEERS NEWS OF STAND ASSUMED BY U.S.

Chancellor of Exchequer Expresses Assurance War Resolution Will Pass.

ENTHUSIASM UNBOUNDED

London Re-echoes With Cry of "Extra"—Newspapers Praise Bold Stand of President Wilson.

(By the International News Service.) London, April 3.—No gladder news has come to the people of Great Britain since they have been engulfed in the world war than that of President Wilson's speech in Congress yesterday.

In the house of commons early today a mighty cheer went up from the representatives of the people when the chancellor of the exchequer announced the receipt of a cablegram from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, expressing Sir Cecil's belief that the American Congress "would comply with President Wilson's recommendations."

AMERICA'S DIE CAST

The morning papers had only brief excerpts of the President's speech—enough, however, to show that America's die was cast. Cheering crowds throughout the day besieged the newspapers' offices. Every additional "bulletin" from Washington correspondents was good for a new "extra."

It is safe to say that few times since the war began has the street scene of a city been so electrified as it is today. It is also a safe guess that the President's speech was not any more carefully and eagerly studied in the United States than it was by the people of England. To them it brought the fulfillment of their fondest hope.

The effect upon public opinion was electric. It must not be forgotten that America's entrance comes at a moment when the U-boat warfare is imposing real sacrifices upon every citizen and child in the United Kingdom. The speech, in full, was promptly telegraphed to the front, and there tonight thousands of "Tommys" cheered the Stars and Stripes as a most welcome newcomer among the entente colors.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM

Unbounded enthusiasm marked the comment of the press. The few traditionally anti-American organs editorialized the President's speech in a decidedly apologetic manner. Their glowing tribute to the American Executive and nation today seemed like a shout of joy and approval and unjust words previously written. A characteristic sentence is this from the Evening Standard:

"Every Englishman will now hold President Wilson in higher estimation. What cheers the soul of Britain most is Mr. Wilson's emphasis on a union of democracies as against the 'Prussian autocracy.' All newspapers also emphasize that the President made it clear America's participation will not be of the half-hearted sort. The press is unanimous in seeing gloom and despair among the German masses as a result of President Wilson's assertion that America has no quarrel with them; that it is only their government against which the 'war for mankind' is launched."

STRIKE MEETING ENDS IN PATRIOTISM RALLY

Representatives of 40,000 Coal Miners Pass Resolution Pledging Allegiance.

(By the International News Service.) Dubois, Pa., April 3.—Representatives of 40,000 coal miners, gathered in convention to demand a wage increase, forgot all about their differences with the bituminous coal operators of the Central Pennsylvania district this afternoon in a wild wave of patriotism which swept the meeting, following a stirring speech by George Bassett, a delegate from South Fork, Pa.

A resolution pledging full allegiance to President Wilson and the United States in the impending war with Germany was carried by clamorous and unanimous vote.

When the delegates finally recalled that they had met to arrange a wage adjustment, the policy committee which last week began negotiations with the operators, reported that President B. M. Clark, of the Operators' Association, had called a meeting of the operators' executive committee for the coming Thursday, to consider the demands of the miners.

In view of the entrance of the United States into the world conflict, it is believed that the operators and miners will be more ready to get together and avert the strike of 40,000 miners which loomed near when the workers recessed last Friday.

Democrats Win Chicago Election by Big Margin

Chicago, April 2.—Chicago swung back to the Democratic column at today's city election. Mayor Thompson's Republican plurality of 147,477 in 1915 turned into a victory for the Democrats by pluralities ranging from 25,000 to 40,000.

The Democrats elected Clayton F. Smith treasurer and James T. Igoe clerk, the only two general offices being contested. They also elected twenty-four aldermen, with several wards still in doubt. This is a gain of ten aldermen, with the chance of getting several doubtful seats.

Two Socialists were elected and the party polled about 35,000 votes.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Washington Herald is printing daily complete notices of births, marriages and deaths among the people of Washington. These notices appear today on page 10.

Col. Harvey Praises Wilson's War Speech

In the stupendous influx of congratulatory telegrams received at the White House yesterday, none created a more profound impression than one received by Secretary to the President Tumulty from Colonel George Harvey, editor of the North American Review. The dispatch said:

"A great message of patriotism, evidencing masterful leadership, based upon mutual faith of the President in his country and of the country in its President. I was confident as one could be, but even so I was not prepared for so splendid a realization. For the nation it is glorious; for patriots, inspiring; for the President, noble."

Colonel Harvey more than eight years ago initiated the campaign for the election of Woodrow Wilson, but later an estrangement interrupted the course of their friendship. In 1914 Col. Harvey supported former Justice Hughes.

BLIZZARD FAILS TO HALT BRITISH

Haig's Troops Push Forward, Capturing Towns of Maissemy and Henin.

(By the International News Service.) London, April 3.—Weather played the British a treacherous trick today, but it failed to impede Sir Douglas Haig's troops to any serious degree in their encircling advance on St. Quentin.

All night long the British heavy guns had been battering the German lines preparatory to a resumption of the "big push" in the morning. When morning came a swirling blizzard greeted the infantry as it took formation for new assaults. Besides, there were eight inches of snow, most cumbersome of all natural obstacles to "storming waves."

Nevertheless, the British pushed forward steadily throughout the morning, taking two important towns, Maissemy and Henin.

Wade Through Deep Mud

By noon, as if realizing it was futile to "butt in," the weather cleared. The warm rays of the spring sun promptly brought out a heavy thaw which only added to the difficulties, the advancing troops being compelled to wade through deep mud.

Occupation of Maissemy brought the British to within three miles of the St. Quentin-Bamburgh road. Here Sir Douglas Haig now threatens to smash a wedge into the Hindenburg line. There were strong signs today of intention on the part of the Germans to abandon St. Quentin, not, however, before having leveled the city and all surrounding territory by fire and axe.

The British are now only two miles from St. Quentin at one point. The occupation of Henin, five miles southeast of Arras, also gave the British an important strategic advantage.

French Take Machine Guns

On the Franco-German front there was a lull in infantry fighting today, but the big guns roared ceaselessly, particularly in the Champagne. The French, Paris reports, took six machine guns in patrol encounters on both sides of the Ailette River. A German trench raid was repulsed.

The Germans undertook a number of violent infantry attacks on the eastern front during the last twenty-four hours. Petrograd officially admits that these assaults succeeded in temporarily disorganizing the Russian lines. The Muscovite positions were penetrated south of Bluzh (Dvinsk front) but the Germans were ejected at the point of the bayonet.

BILL WOULD BRING "SPY PROOF" REGIME

Drastic Penalties Provided in Senator Culberson's Measure.

The passage of a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Culberson, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, yesterday would make the United States and all its possessions virtually spy-proof. Punishment ranging from a fine of \$10,000 or two years imprisonment to life sentences, is provided for violators of the proposed law.

The bill, which is a new law code, will cover every form of espionage, violation of neutrality, or of treason in the event of war. Spying on canals and rivers, creating disturbances in the army or navy, making false statements that might influence the action of the United States, fomenting expeditions against friendly nations—which would include helping a revolutionary movement in Ireland—are all included in the proposed law.

Profiting by the difficulties encountered in prosecuting recent German plot cases, government experts co-operated with Congressmen in framing the measure.

SENATE WILL CONTINUE IN SESSION UNTIL WAR RESOLUTION IS ENACTED; ARMY AND NAVY CHIEFS LAY PLANS

WILSON ADVISERS OUTLINE PROGRAM FOR PUSHING WAR

Propose to Co-operate with Military Forces of Allies, Especially in Combatting U-Boats.

War plans of vast magnitude yesterday, were considered by President Wilson and his advisers, as they waited for Congress to accede to the President's demands for the recognition of a state of war between the United States and Germany.

Assured by Congressional leaders that despite opposition which cropped out in the Senate yesterday, the war resolution will be enacted into law within a few days, the President, his Cabinet, the Council of National Defense and the chiefs of the war-making branches of the government worked feverishly on their projects for a successful prosecution of the impending struggle.

The plans for participation in the war, it was stated after yesterday's Cabinet meeting, will follow these general lines:

DEFENSE OF THE NATION

The defense of the nation itself.

Active and aggressive co-operation with the navies and armies of the allies, particularly in combatting the submarine menace.

Continued supply of arms, munitions and supplies to the allies overseas.

The control and mobilization of supplies for maintaining the civil population during the war.

The extension of financial aid to the greatest possible extent to the allies actively engaged in land warfare in Europe.

ARMY OF 1,200,000

The President and his Cabinet yesterday approved plans worked out by the War Department for bringing the land forces of the nation up to the point recommended by President Wilson in his war address to Congress. These plans contemplate an immediate army of 1,200,000. This number would bring the militia and the regular army up to war strength and would provide the 500,000 additional men asked for by the President.

The plans, which will go to Congress at once, contemplate the raising of the necessary additional men by a modified form of universal military service. They likewise contemplate aggressive steps to officer this force with trained men from the regular army, the militia and the Officers' Reserve Corps.

As a start toward securing additional officers, Secretary Baker yesterday plans for co-operation between the naval forces of the United States and those of the allies. French Ambassador Jusserand conferred with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

SOCIALISTS ARE LOYAL, AVERS ALLAN I. BENSON

Candidate for Presidency Says Followers Will Not Balk.

(By the International News Service.) New York, April 3.—"Socialists are Americans; they are not traitors, and they will not stab their country in the back even in the event of a war which they do not want," today declared Allan I. Benson, Socialist candidate for President at the last national elections.

Benson was commenting on a meeting held at Carnegie Hall last night, when Winter Russell, of the American Union Against Militarism, urged a civil resolution as a protest against war.

"The suggestion of a civil resolution at this time is almost criminal, I believe," said Benson. "I certainly have no fear of any such thing, and most certainly not from the Socialist party."

"We've got to start a revolution to prevent war," Russell is reported to have said. Benson retorted today: "I don't know whether Russell is a Socialist or not, but if he is, I sincerely hope and believe that he is the only Socialist in this country that believes a revolution is the only medium for preventing war. For myself, I can say that I do not approve of such radical actions. I think that I am safe in saying that the Socialist party as a whole does not stand for this sort of thing, either."

U. S. Makes Sixteenth Nation to Enter War

When the United States formally enters the war, sixteen nations will be engaged in the world conflict.

OUR ALLIES.

- Great Britain
- France
- Russia
- Italy
- Belgium
- Japan
- Serbia
- Rumania
- Montenegro
- San Marino
- Portugal

OUR ENEMIES.

- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Turkey
- Bulgaria

ANGRY AT GERMANY.

China.

TO PARCEL FOOD UNDER WAR PLAN

Central Board Will Be Appointed to Control Distribution of Supplies.

War-time distribution of food supplies for the nation's civilian population is to be placed under the central control of a commercial economy board, it was definitely decided yesterday at a conference of the Council of National Defense and its advisory commission in the office of Secretary of War Baker.

This decision was the culmination of plans outlined by administration chiefs during the past few days, and contemplates the mobilization of all the nation's commercial interests, through an eminent group of men in the world of trade.

Details Withheld.

Details of the work to be done by the commercial economy board in prosecuting its gigantic task, and the methods it will employ in solving the problems which national defense heads expect war conditions to produce, will be withheld until formal announcement is made of the personnel of the board. This announcement is expected to be made within a day or two.

Secretary Clarkson, of the Council of National Defense, last night authorized the following statement:

"The Council of National Defense will within a day or two announce the formation of a commercial economy board to mobilize the commercial interests of the country for the effective and economical distribution of commodities among the civilian population. Its members will consist of the best qualified men in the nation. Its purpose will be to deal forcefully with problems of war-time distribution."

NEW PARADE PLAN

Patriotic Rally and Demonstration May Be Approved.

With a declaration of war with Germany a matter of hours, the plan for a patriotic demonstration in the form of a parade in Washington and rally around the national colors was revived with renewed interest last night.

This affirmation of fealty to the flag and stirring appeals for universal patriotism was to culminate on the broad steps of the main entrance to the Capitol. The movement was postponed because of the stress of the international situation and the fact that it might cause some embarrassment to the administration at a tense period.

Since the President has spoken there is no doubt where every true American stands and administration officials admitted last night it might be well to let the people voice their Americanism.

District Commissioner Oliver P. Newman last night said he would take up the matter with Maj. Pullman and his fellow members of the board and reconsider the question of granting the permit for the demonstration.

William F. Gude, chairman of the general committee of citizens in charge of the demonstration, will confer with the Commissioners this morning, and the necessary permission being granted will at once call a meeting of the committee for the completion of details and the fixing of a new date.

In the present situation of world affairs, it is believed that the event will far surpass the demonstration originally planned.

The general committee which will have charge of the demonstration includes William F. Gude, James F. Oyster, Charles F. Bell, Cuno H. Rudolph, John Joy Edson, D. J. Callahan, E. C. Brandenburg, T. T. Moran, Henry B. F. Macfarland, Ross P. Andrews, John Poole, A. Lettwith Sinclair, James S. Easby, Smith, Robert N. Harper, George Y. Worthington, Charles S. Shreve, William T. Gallher.

PURCHASING AIDES GET ORDERS.

The business men's committee, organized to assist the United States army depots in purchasing war supplies and preventing excess war profits, received final instructions last night from Quartermaster General Sharpe, giving them the widest freedom in the method and manner of committee operations.

They are expected to confer with Secretary of War Baker today before leaving for their various districts.

SOLONS EXPECTED TO ACT PROMPTLY, BACKING WILSON

"Little Group of Wilful Men" Certain to Be Overwhelmed After Brief Battle of Words.

Prompt action on the Flood-Martin resolution declaring a state of war exists between the United States of America and the imperial German government was assured yesterday, when the Democratic Steering Committee decided to hold the Senate in continuous session until definite action has been taken on the measure.

This means that any "little group of wilful men" disposed to interpose dilatory legislative tactics, meaningless speeches of many hours' duration or parliamentary trickery will have the question of physical endurance and a growing public sentiment against them to deal with.

WILL NOT INVOKE CLOTURE.

The Senate is not expected to invoke its new cloture rule to limit free debate upon the war declaration. It recently possessed itself of this power, but there will be a hesitancy about calling it into use just now. It is felt by the leaders of the administration party, as well as by the Republicans favoring the sturdy assertion of America's rights on the high seas by force and arms—and this means more than ninety per cent of the Republicans of the Senate—that there will be no filibuster worthy of the name against the war measure.

LA FOLLETTE BLOCKS ACTION

Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, leader of the "little group of wilful men," referred to by President Wilson in his ante-inaugural statement to the country, halted consideration of the Flood-Martin resolution in the Senate yesterday by the parliamentary maneuver of demanding the "regular order," which set the consideration over until this morning. He was within his parliamentary rights, but nevertheless black looks from all quarters of the Senate and a growl from the galleries greeted his action.

There was a brief verbal clash between Majority Leader Martin, of Virginia, and the Wisconsin Senator, but La Follette, adhering to his position that the matter could not be discussed yesterday, was sustained by Vice President Marshall and the resolution went over.

Delay in House.

In the House there was a delay because the Republican members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs had not been selected. The Democrats of the committee met and today at 10 o'clock, the Republicans having meanwhile been chosen, the committee will get down to business.

The readjustment of the House of Representatives to meet the changes in party alignment gives the Republicans nine members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. In the last Congress they had eight. The eight were chosen yesterday to replace the old positions on the committee and the ninth member will be selected at an early date. The Republicans returned to the committee are Representatives Cooper, of Wisconsin; Porter, of Pennsylvania; Rogers, of Massachusetts; Tamm, of Pennsylvania; Foster, of Illinois; Miller, of Minnesota; Mott, of New York, and Kennedy, of Rhode Island.

Stone Votes Against

In the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs the chairman, Senator Stone, of Missouri, cast the only negative vote on the favorable report of the Flood-Martin resolution. Slight changes in phraseology were made by the committee with a view to strengthening its language.

It is not believed that a protracted debate in the House will follow the certainly favorable report of the war resolution from the Flood committee. The House, with its drastic provisions for the application of a cloture rule, can limit the debate on the measure to a virtual zero, but the impression prevails that this will not be necessary. Several of the leaders of the two parties will be heard on the question, and a few of the small group of opponents will be allotted time, but in the main, the House debate will be almost a perfunctory affair, and the passage of the resolution, unamended from the recommendations by the Foreign Affairs Committee, is an admitted certainty.

Report on Aztec Sinking

Expected Soon from Sharp

The State Department was advised last night by Ambassador Sharp that a detailed report on the sinking of the American liner Aztec could be expected soon.

Ambassador Sharp said that the consul at Brest had notified him that Capt. O'Brien, of the destroyed liner, and Lieut. William Fuller Gresham, U. S. N., in charge of the gun crews of the ship, would reach Paris late last night. The Ambassador said that he would forward at once whatever information the two officers might have.

QUAKERS CHANGE STAND.

Philadelphia, April 3.—With the country virtually at war, the stand pat pacifism of local Quakers today is undergoing a change. At a Friends' meeting, Prof. Jesse Holmes, peace advocate, declared the crisis unavoidable and urged the Quakers to leap to the aid of the country in the healing rather than the dealing of wounds.

A "conscientious objectors' farm labor corps" along military lines was advocated by Dr. George Walton, prominent pacifist.

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